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LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1989

SEPTEMBER 12 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 6), 1989.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. KENNEDY, from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1291]

The Committee on Labor and Human Resources, to which was referred the bill (S. 1291) to extend and amend the Library Services and Construction Act, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Library Services and Construction Act was first enacted as the Library Services Act and was signed into law by President Eisenhower in 1956. It was established to assist states in extending and improving library services to rural and underserved areas. At that time it was found that only one in six Americans had adequate access to public library services.

In 1964, the name of the Act was changed to the Library Services and Construction Act when its purpose was broadened to include service to urban areas and assistance for public library construction projects. In succeeding years LSCA was further broadened to include improvement of library services to the physically handicapped, institutionalized, disadvantaged, elderly, persons with limited English-speaking ability and Indian tribes and Hawaiian natives. Provisions were also added to assist states in promoting interlibrary cooperation and to help them afford updated technological equipment. Libraries continue to use LSCA funds to respond to the user's needs in this new era of information, ethnic diversity, and the global economy. LSCA funds reach all fifty states and protec-

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torates allowing each state the flexibility to meet its individual library needs and goals.

The Library Services and Construction Act was last reauthorized in 1984 (P.L. 98–480) and amended in 1988 (P.L. 100–569). S. 1291, the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1989, extends the current authorization through FY 1994. S. 1291 also adds a new Title VII to the Act which provides funds for research and assessment of current public library programs. The titles contained in S. 1291 are as follows:

Title I—Public Library Services
Title II—Public Library Construction
Title III—Interlibrary Cooperation
Title IV—Library Services for Indian Tribes
Title V—Foreign Language Materials Acquisition
Title VI—Library Literacy Programs
Title VII—Evaluation and Assessment

Titles I through III allocate grants to the states on the basis of a formula that includes a state matching requirement. Title IV is a set-aside of funds appropriated for Titles I through III to provide library services to American Indians and Native Hawaiians. Titles V and VI are discretionary grant programs administered by the Department of Education where awards are based on national competition. Title VII is administrative funds for the Department of Education.

Legislative History

The Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities held a joint hearing with the House Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education on April 11, 1989. Testimony was received from ten witnesses representing several different perspectives: the Administration, the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies, the American Library Association, Chicago Public Library, Seneca Nation of Indians and a number of public librarians from across the country. Additional written testimony was received from individuals and organizations representing a broad cross-section of the public library field including: the Association of Research Libraries, and Literacy Volunteers of America.

Senator Pell, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities, introduced S. 1291 on July 11, 1989 on behalf of himself, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Simon, Mr. Jeffords, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Hollings, and Mr. Glenn. On July 13, 1989 the Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities held an executive session on S. 1291 and favorably reported the bill with no amendments. The Committee on Labor and Human Resources favorably reported S. 1291 on July 20, 1989 with one amendment which was adopted by unanimous voice vote.

Tabulation of Votes in Subcommittee

The Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities passed S. 1291, the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1989, by unanimous voice vote on July 13, 1989 without any amendments.

Senators present were as follows:

Pell
Simon
Mikulski
Kassebaum
Cochran
Hatch

Tabulation of Votes in Committee

The Labor and Human Resources Committee passed S. 1291, the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1989 on July 20, 1989 with one amendment offered by Senator Simon by unanimous voice vote. Senators present:

Kennedy
Pell
Metzenbaum
Matsunaga
Dodd
Simon
Harkin
Adams
Mikulski
Hatch
Kassebaum
Jeffords
Coats
Thurmond
Durenberger
Cochran

Simon Amendment

Senator Simon offered an amendment that would recognize the increasing demand on libraries for foreign language materials and the escalating costs of these materials.

Title V of the Library Services and Construction Act provides grants to state and local libraries for foreign language material acquisition. This amendment waives the maximum grant amount available under Title V for major urban resource libraries (as defined in the Library Services and Construction Act). The amendment allows for no more than thirty percent of the total funds appropriated for Title V to provide grants to major urban resource libraries in excess of the existing $15,000 grant cap. Seventy percent of the sums appropriated will continue to be distributed on a competitive basis to rural and urban communities alike.

The amendment recognizes that in states where major urban resource libraries exist, that these libraries are a resource for foreign language materials for smaller libraries. For example, forty percent of all information requests to the Chicago Public Library from other libraries in the State of Illinois are for foreign language materials. Recognizing the greater financial burden on Major Urban Resource Libraries, the Committee adopted this language to encourage major urban resource libraries to apply for Title V fund-

ing. The Committee also recognizes that libraries serving smaller communities have a need for foreign language materials. To meet this need, the Committee encourages smaller libraries to apply for grants under Title V.

Purpose and Summary

As the Committee began its review of the Library Services and Construction Act in anticipation of this reauthorization, it was generally agreed that significant changes to the Act should await the recommendations of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. This conference, which was authorized in the 100th Congress, is to be held not later than September 1991. Preliminary conferences in the states will occur at which important issues currently facing the library and information services communities will be discussed at length. The Committee believes that it is prudent to await the findings of this Conference so that its recommendations can be made part of any future Congressional discussion of this Act.

In response to testimony received, the Committee decided to proceed with a reauthorization that provides minor adjustments in the existing program and makes necessary technical modifications. The most noteworthy programmatic changes from current law concern an added emphasis on technology within the framework of LSCA I, II and III and on the preservation of library materials within LSCA II and III. In addition, Title I activities have been expanded to include literacy and child-care activities; a new title VII has been added for the evaluation and assessment of LSCA by the Department of Education and various technical amendments have been included to increase flexibility and efficiency of current LSCA programs.

Technology Enhancement

The Committee has amended Title II of LSCA to expand its focus from the renovation and construction of public library facilities to include their enhancement through technology. Witnesses before the Subcommittee verified the need for access and upgrading of outdated equipment to meet the needs of the twenty-first century and a global economy.

The Committee amended Title II by the addition of "technology enhancement" to the name of the title, adding a definition of the term "technology enhancement", and expanding the meanings of the terms "construction" and "equipment". Jane Hatch, the Director of the Southwest Kansas Library System and the Dodge City Public Library, noted in her testimony that the "agricultural producer, manufacturer or student in the very smallest rural community needs access to that global information network just as badly as anyone else." Yet the costs for the equipment that provides such access is high. "We are talking now about libraries that are used to using typewriters that are twenty years old, and now we are introducing technology that will have to be upgraded and replaced in four to five years to make it available and able to enter into this global market place."

Many libraries have not been able to allocate funds from their operating budgets sufficient to take full advantage of technological applications. Capitalization costs have imposed a significant barrier. Is it the Committee's intent that substantial technological equipment necessary to provide access to information, that is, equipment in the nature of a capital investment, may be a permissible use of Title II funds, even though it may not be part of a construction or renovation project.

Preservation Cooperation

Dr. F. William Summers, President of the American Library Association, testified that a significant part of our nation's library resources is endangered and must be preserved. "The acidic nature of the paper used for books, magazines, newspapers, and government records since about 1850 will self-destruct. It turns yellow and brittle, and literally breaks or crumbles with use." Cramped and unsuitable shelving conditions in many libraries also endanger library materials which will be needed by future generations.

Mr. Summers' testimony went on to show that in several states small amounts of LSCA funds have been allocated for aspects of preservation. These initiatives have largely been undertaken under Title III as part of a state's resource sharing program in which the state library works with universities, all types of libraries, information centers, networks and others.

The Committee added language to Title III to authorize an optional statewide preservation cooperation program in which state library agencies would work with libraries, historical societies, archives, scholarly organizations and other agencies in a comprehensive program to ensure preservation of endangered library materials. States which choose this option would be required to develop a plan specifying the method by which the state library agency would work with these organizations to ensure that endangered materials are preserved.

The added emphasis on preservation in S. 1291 parallels the Senate's recent action in passing S.J. Res. 57, a resolution that would establish a national policy to encourage the use of acid-free, permanent paper for books, records, and publications of enduring value. Forty-seven Senators joined in co-sponsoring this resolution which urgently recommends that federal agencies require the use of such paper for publications of enduring value and the use of archival quality papers for permanently valuable records. The resolution urges that similar action be taken in the private sector to curb the manufacture and use of acid papers in favor of nonacidic alkaline paper. Every book that is produced on acid free paper today reduces the total number of volumes requiring costly deacidification, and frees up preservation resources which can be used to attack the backlog of endangered publications dating back to 1850.

MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Current law includes provisions to insure state maintenance of effort in respect to annual financial contributions from state and local sources. Money that is spent each year cannot be less than the amount spent the previous two years and requires that these

title I funds be matched by state and local sources. The Committee found that the "maintenance of effort" requirement has proven helpful in securing and maintaining state and local support for LSCA programs with some reporting expenditures in excess of that required by the Act.

LSCA programs have changed with successive reauthorizations, but there has been no updating of the "maintenance of effort" requirement. The Committee found that overmatching resulted in excessive paperwork and bookkeeping. Therefore, the bill permits state library agencies to review their state and local expenditures under the Act every five years. Then a current report must be filed with the Secretary to measure the "maintenance of effort". This provision can be used to measure the FY 1990 "maintenance of effort" using FY 1988 and 1989 data.

Major Urban Resource Libraries

Current law restricts the amount allocated to a major urban resource library [MURL] from falling below the amount the library received in the preceding year. When the LSCA title I appropriation exceeds $60 million then, up to one half of the funds over $60 million must be granted to the MURLS libraries. If an appropriation, falls below the previous year's, the state is required to maintain the current level of funding to the major urban resource library despite a decrease in federal monies.

It is the intent of the Committee to address this inequity by permitting payments to MURLS libraries to be ratably reduced in proportion to the reduction in federal appropriations to the state. The bill also authorizes a ratable reduction to occur if the 1990 census shows the population of a city has decreased.

Child Care and Intergenerational Library Service

The Committee found that child care services and facilities were an increasing need of families across the nation. Research revealed that more and more children are being left unattended in libraries afterschool. LIbrary staff time is increasingly being spent ensuring that these children do not disturb other patrons or damage library property, thus decreasing the time that can be spent serving the needs of all library visitors. According to a 1988 report prepared by the Service to Children Committee of the Public Library Association, the problem of "what to do with and about library 'latchkey children' has become one of the most rapidly developing public policy arenas."

The Committee found that one way to address this problem is through intergenerational programs. Using older volunteers to provide literacy and reading skills programs for children provides a meaningful way for older Americans to share their talents and it greatly benefits the children who receive both assistance in developing reading skills and special attention from an older adult. It also helps the staffs of public libraries who are taking time from their other duties to supervise these "latchkey children". The Committee recognizes that libraries are committed to helping children and believes that it is appropriate to provide assistance that will enable libraries to develop intergenerational programs in which

older volunteers provide school literacy and reading skills programs for unsupervised school children during afterschool hours. It therefore found it appropriate to authorize the use of Title I funds for these activities.

The Committee also recognizes that libraries have long been in the forefront of providing books and other educational materials to young children. However, the Committee acknowledges that not all individuals are able to visit local libraries. The Committee hence found it appropriate to permit Title I funds to be used to assist libraries in providing bookmobiles, or other appropriate vehicles, to deliver library materials to licensed or certified family-based or group child-care providers, child care centers, or other providers that meet state eligibility requirements.

Illiteracy

The Committee would also like to recognize the growing concern among Americans about the high rate of illiteracy in the United States. It therefore recommends that the maximum grant award under title VI be raised to $35,000 from $25,000. It is anticipated that the larger grant size will have a greater impact in helping to address the profound problem of adult illiteracy in this country. These funds, which are made available on the basis of a national competition, are used for the operation of adult literacy programs in public libraries. The Committee also doubled the authorization amount for title VI from $5 million to $10 million to emphasize the concern it has for the high rate of illiteracy in our nation.

Recognizing the need to improve efforts to curb the high incidence of adult functional illiteracy, the Committee has added library literacy centers as an allowable purpose for Title I monies. These centers could operate in existing local libraries under the direction of the State Library Administrative Agency in conjunction with other bodies such as the State Educational Agency, the State Employment Agency and public television. Funds could be used to produce video cassettes to be distributed by the local library or to be viewed by the public within the library itself.

Evaluation and Assessment

The Committee also felt that there was a need for accountability in the funds expended under the Act. It thus added a new title to the original Act, Title VII—Evaluation and Assessment, with an authorization amount of $500,000. The purposes of these funds are to provide a review of programs supported under the authority of the Library Services and Construction Act and the degree of their effectiveness in reaching their intended target populations. The Committee found there is no large body of evaluation research from which to evaluate programs and to promote them to the library community for replication. In a series of regional technical assistance workshops conducted by the Department of Education's Office of Library Programs, over 100 state library staff members indicated a need for assistance in improving the quality of evaluation of LSCA funded projects. Title VII will aid the library profession in following a more scientific approach in demonstrating program effectivenss, efficiency, practical and statistical significance.

Cost Estimate

REGULATORY IMPACT STATEMENT

The Committee has determined that there will be no increases in the regulatory burden imposed by this bill.

Section-by-Section Analysis of the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1989

Section 1

This section specifies the short title of the Act as the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1989 and clarifies that all references in this legislation refer to the Library Services and Construction Act. (20 U.S.C. 351 et seq.)

Section 2

This section amends Section 3 of the Act by expanding the definition of "construction" by striking "and initial equipment" in paragraph (2) and inserting "and for the purchase, lease, and installation of equipment"; by striking "to conserve energy" in paragraph (2) and inserting to "ensure safe working environments and to conserve energy" and striking "includes machinery" and inserting "includes information and building technologies, video and telecommunications equipment, machinery". Section 2 also includes two new definitions for "handicapped individual" and "network".

Section 3(a)

This section authorizes the Titles at the following levels for fiscal year 1990 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1991 through 1994:

Title I—Public Library Services	$100,000,000
Title II—Public Library Construction	55,000,000
Title III—Interlibrary Cooperation	35,000,000
Title IV—Indian Library Services	[1]
Title V—Foreign Language Materials	1,000,000
Title VI—Library Literacy Programs	10,000,000
Title VII—Evaluation and Assessment	500,000

[1] 2 percent of appropriations for Titles I, II and III.

Section 3(b)

This section amends Section 4(b) of the Act to permit a carryover of funds until such time as they are expended.

Section 4(a)

This section amends Section 5(c) of the Act to change the internal allocation of funds under Title IV, Library Services for Indian Tribes. One half of the funds available would be used for basic grants with each tribe submitting an application to the Department of Education to receive an equal share of the funds appropriated. From the remaining appropriated funds, special project grants would be awarded to tribes submitting an application and who received a basic grant. The Secretary is also required to promulgate regulations which prevent groups with overlapping memberships from receiving dual payments for the same individuals.

Section 4(b)

This section inserts language after section 5(c)(2) of the Act to conform with previous changes.

Section 5

This section amends section 6 of the Act by a new subsection which requires the Secretary of Education to provide the State Library Agency with the opportunity to comment on any application for Title V and VI funds prior to the awarding of such grants so that such awards will be consistent with the long range plans required under section 6(d) of the Act.

Section 6

This section amends section 7 of the Act by providing for periodic review and revision of maintenance of effort requirements under subsections (a)(1)(B) and (a)(2) of the Act to allow states to report levels of state and local expenditures more closely related to the LSCA program in the state. Review and revision would occur every five years.

Section 7

This section amends Section 101 of the Act by adding a new paragraph (4) to permit Title I funds to be used for the development of Intergenerational Library programs for unsupervised school children during afterschool hours.

Section 8

This section amends Section 101 of the Act by adding a new paragraph (5) to permit Title I funds to be used for assisting libraries in providing bookmobile services to eligible childcare providers.

Section 9

This section amends Section 101 of the Act by adding a new paragraph (6) to permit Title I funds to be used to establish and support model Library Literacy Centers.

Section 10

This section amends Section 102(a) of the Act by inserting a new sentence which permits states to subgrant to library systems or networks other than public libraries.

Section 11

This section amends Section 102(c) of the Act by inserting a new paragraph which permits states to ratably reduce grants to Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLS) if the federal appropriation falls below the level of the previous year or the 1990 Census shows the population of a city has decreased.

Section 12

This section amends Section 103 of the Act by striking redundant and confusing language and leaves the purposes more appropriately stated under Section 102, Uses of Federal Funds.

Section 13(a)

This section amends Section 3 of the Act by inserting a new paragraph to define "technology enhancement" to include the acquisition, installation, maintenance, or replacement, of substantial technological equipment necessary for new information and communications technologies.

Section 13(b)

This section amends section 101 of the Act by inserting a new paragraph (10) to include the use of technology.

Section 13(c)

This section amends Title II of the Act by retitling the title as "Public Library Construction and Technology Enhancement", amending section 201 of the Act by inserting after "Construction" "and Library and Information Technology Enhancement"; by amending sections 201, 202(a), 202(b), 203(1), 203(2) and 203(3) of the Act by inserting "and technology enhancement" after "construction" each place it appears; by amending section 202(a) of the Act by striking "section 3(2)" and inserting "sections 3(2) and 3(19), respectively" and by amending section 203 of the Act by inserting "and technology enhancement" after "construction".

Section 13(d)

This section amends section 302(a) of the Act by expanding the use of Title III funds to include "developing the technological capacity of libraries for interlibrary cooperation and resouce sharing."

Section 14

This section amends section 203 of the Act by inserting a new paragraph which ensures that public libraries are constructed with future preservation needs in mind.

Section 15

This section amends Sections 301 and 304(a) of the Act by striking "eventual" and inserting "attaining".

Section 16(a)

This section amends title III of the Act by inserting a new section 305 which permits long-range programs and annual programs of each state to include optional statewide preservation cooperative plans and the identification of preservation objectives.

Section 16(b)

This section requires states choosing this option to specify the methods by which the state library will work with the entities in preserving endangered library and information resources and to develop such a plan "in consultation with such parties and agencies as the State archives, historical societies, scholarly organizations and other interested parties".

Section 16(c)

This section permits states that have a statewide preservation cooperation plan to use up to 40 percent of title III funds for this activity.

Section 16(d)

Section 16(d) permits the state library agency to contract all or part of its preservation program to other institutions.

Section 17

This section amends section 601(e) of the Act by striking "$25,000" and inserting "$35,000".

Section 18

This section amends Title V by exempting major urban resource libraries from the maximum grant limitation of $15,000. In addition, the Secretary of Education is directed to provide no more than 30% of funds appropriated under this title to major urban resource libraries in excess of the $15,000 grant amount.

Section 19(a)

This section amends the Act by adding a new "Title VII—Evaluation and Assessment" that authorizes $500,000 for the Secretary of Education to carry out a program for the purpose of evaluation and assessment of programs authorized under this Act.

Section 19(b)

This section amends section 5(a) of the Act by striking paragraph (5).

Section 20(a)

This section amends Title I of the Act by inserting "public" before "library" in the heading.

Section 20(b)

This section amends Section 101 of the Act by inserting "public" before "library" in the heading.

Section 21

This section states that the provisions of this Act shall take effect on October 1, 1989.

Changes in Existing Law

In compliance with rule XXVI paragraph 12 of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following provides a print of the statute or the part or section thereof to be amended or replaced (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT

(Public Law 597, 84th Congress)

* * * * * * *

SEC. 3. * * *

(2) "Construction" includes construction of new buildings and acquisition, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings, [and initial equipment] *and for the purchase, lease, and installation of equipment* of any such buildings, or any combination of such activities (including architects' fees and the cost of acquisition of land). Such term includes remodeling to meet standards under the Act of August 12, 1968, commonly known as the "Architectural Barriers Act of 1968", remodeling designed [to conserve energy] *to ensure safe working environments and to conserve energy*, renovation or remodeling to accommodate new technologies, and the purchase of existing historic buildings for conversion to public libraries. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "equipment" [includes machinery] *includes information and building technologies, video and telecommunications equipment, machinery*, utilities, and built-in equipment and any necessary enclosures of structures to house them; and such term includes all other items necessary for the functioning of a particular facility for the provision of library services.

* * * * * * *

(17) The term "handicapped individual" means an individual who is physically or mentally impaired, visually impaired, or hearing impaired.

(18) The term "network" means any local, statewide, regional, or insterstate cooperative association of library entities which provide for the systematic and effective coordination of the resources of school, public, academic, and special libraries and information centers for improved supplementary services for the clientele served by each type of library entity.

(19) The term "technology enhancement" means the acquisition, installation, maintenance, or replacement, of substantial technological equipment (including library bibliographic automation equipment) necessary to provide access to information in electronic and other formats made possible by new information and communications technologies.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

[SEC. 4. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated—

[(1) for the purpose of making grants as provided in title I, $75,000,000 for fiscal year 1985, $80,000,000 for fiscal year 1986, $85,000,000 for fiscal year 1987, $90,000,000 for fiscal year 1988, and $95,000,000 for fiscal year 1989;

[(2) for the purpose of making grants as provided in title II, $50,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, and 1989;

[(3) for the purpose of making grants as provided in title III, $20,000,000 for fiscal year 1985, $25,000,000 for fiscal year 1986,

$30,000,000 for fiscal year 1987, $35,000,000 for fiscal year 1988, and $30,000,000 for fiscal year 1989;

[(4) for the purpose of making grants as provided in title V, $1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1985, 1986, 1987, and 1988; and

[(5) for the purpose of making grants as provided in title VI, $5,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1985, 1986, 1987, and 1988.

[There shall be available for the purpose of making grants under title IV for each of the fiscal years 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, and 1989, 1.5 per centum of the amount appropriated pursuant to each of clauses (1), (2), and (3) for each such fiscal year. There shall be available for the purpose of making grants under section 5(d) such fiscal years 0.5 per centum of the amount appropriated pursuant to each clauses for each such fiscal year.]

SEC. 4. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated—

(1) for the purpose of making grants as provided in title I, $100,000,000 for fiscal year 1990 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years;

(2) for the purpose of making grants as provided in title II, $55,000,000 for fiscal year 1990 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years;

(3) for the purpose of making grants as provided in title III, $35,000,000 for fiscal year 1990 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years;

(4) for the purpose of making grants as provided in title V, $1,000,000 for fiscal year 1990 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years;

(5) for the purpose of making grants as provided in title VI, $10,000,000 for fiscal year 1990 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years; and

(6) for the purpose of activities as provided in title VII, $500,000, for fiscal year 1990 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years.

There shall be available for the purpose of making grants under title IV for each of the fiscal years 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, and 1994, 1.5 percent of the amount appropriated pursuant to each of paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) for each such fiscal year. There shall be available for the purpose of making grants under section 5(d) for such fiscal year 0.5 percent of the amount appropriated pursuant to each of such paragraphs for each such fiscal year.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, unless enacted in express limitation of the provisions of this subsection, any sums appropriated pursuant to subsection (a) shall (1), in the case of sums appropriated pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (3) thereof, be available for obligation and expenditure for the period of time specified in the Act making such appropriation, and (2), in the case of sums appropriated pursuant to paragraph (2) thereof, subject to regulations of the Secretary promulgated in carrying out the provisions of section 5(b), be available for obligation and expenditure for the year specified in the Appropriation Act [and for the next succeeding year] *and is authorized to remain available until expended.*

ALLOTMENTS TO STATES AND INDIAN TRIBES

SEC. 5. (a)(1) From the sums appropriated pursuant to clause (1), (2), or (3) of section 4(a) for any fiscal year, the Secretary shall allot the minimum allotment, as determined under paragraph (3) of this subsection, to each State. Any sums remaining after minimum allotments have been made shall be allotted in the manner set forth in paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(2) From the remainder of any sums appropriated pursuant to clause (1), (2), or (3) of section 4(a) for any fiscal year, the Secretary shall allot to each State such part of such remainder as the population of the State bears to the population of all the States.

(3) For the purposes of this subsection, the "minimum allotment" shall be—

(A) with respect to appropriations for the purposes of title I, $200,000 for each State, except that it shall be $40,000 in the case of Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands;

(B) with respect to appropriations for the purposes of title II, $100,000 for each State, except that it shall be $20,000 in the case of Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; and

(C) with respect to appropriations for the purposes of title III, $40,000 for each State, except that it shall be $10,000 in the case of Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

If the sums appropriated pursuant to clause (1), (2), or (3) of section 4(a) for any fiscal year are insufficient to fully satisfy the aggregate of the minimum allotments for that purpose, each of such minimum allotments shall be reduced ratably.

(4) The population of each State and of all the States shall be determined by the Secretary on the basis of the most recent satisfactory data available to him.

[(5) There is hereby authorized for the purpose of evaluation (directly or by grants or contracts) of programs authorized by this Act, such sums as Congress may deem necessary for any fiscal year.]

(b) The amount of any State's allotment under subsection (a) for any fiscal year from any appropriation made pursuant to clause (1), (2), or (3) of section 4(a) which the Secretary deems will not be required for the period and the purpose for which such allotment is available for carrying out the State's annual program shall be available for reallotment from time to time on such dates during

[(c)(1) From the sums available pursuant to the second sentence of section 4(a) for any fiscal year, the Secretary shall allot an equal amount to each Indian tribe. Grants from such allotted amounts shall be made to Indian tribes which have submitted approved applications under section 403.

[(2) Any allotted funds for which an Indian tribe does not apply, or applies but does not qualify, shall be reallocated by the Secretary among Indian tribes which have submitted approved plans

under section 404. In making such allocations (A) no funds shall be allocated to an Indian tribe unless such funds will be administered by a librarian, and (B) the Secretary shall take into account the needs of Indian tribes for such allocations to carry out the activities described in section 402(b).]

(c)(1) From one-half of the sums available pursuant to the second sentence of section 4(a) for any fiscal year, the Secretary shall allot an equal amount to each Indian tribe that submits an approved application under section 403.

(2) From the remaining one-half of the sums available pursuant to such second sentence, the Secretary shall make allocations to Indian tribes that (A) are receiving an allocation under paragraph (1) of this subsection for such fiscal year; and (B) have submitted approved applications under section 404.

(3) In making allocations under paragraph (2)—

(A) no funds shall be allocated to an Indian tribe unless such funds will be administered by a librarian; and

(B) the Secretary shall take into account the needs of Indian tribes for such allocations to carry out the activities described in section 402(b).

(4) In making allocations under this subsection, the Secretary shall take such actions as may be necessary to prevent an allocation from being received to serve the same population by any two or more of the following entities as defined in, or established pursuant to, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act:

(A) an Alaskan native village,

(B) a regional corporation, or

(C) a village corporation.

* * * * * * *

(d) The long-range program of any State for carrying out the purposes of this Act shall be developed in consultation with the Secretary and shall—

(1) set forth a program under which the funds received by the State under the programs authorized by this Act will be used to carry out a long-range program of library services, *construction, and interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing* [and construction] covering a period of not less than three nor more than five years;

* * * * * * *

SEC. 6. (g) * * *

(2) Any Indian tribe desiring to receive an additional allocation under section 5(c)(2) *in the same fiscal year in which it has received an allocation under section 5(c)(1)* shall submit a plan in accordance with section 404.

(h) The Secretary shall coordinate programs under titles V and VI of this Act with the programs assisted by titles I, II, and III of this Act, and shall provide to the head of the State library administrative agency the opportunity to comment on any application for a grant under title V or VI of this Act prior to the awarding of the grant, in order to assure that such grants from the Secretary are for purposes consistent with the long-range program required under subsection (d) of this section.

PAYMENTS

SEC. 7. (a) From the allotments available therefor under section 5 from appropriations pursuant to clause (1), (2), or (3) of section 4(a), the Secretary shall pay to each State which has a basic State plan approved under section 6(a)(1), an annual program and a long-range program as defined in sections 3 (12) and (13) an amount equal to the Federal share of the total sums expended by the State and its political subdivisions in carrying out such plan, except that no payments shall be made from appropriations pursuant to such paragraph (1) for the purposes of title I to any State (other than the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands) for any fiscal year unless the Secretary determines that—

(1) there will be available for expenditure under the programs from State and local sources during the fiscal year for which the allotment is made—

(A) sums sufficient to enable the State to receive for the purpose of carrying out the programs payments in an amount not less than the minimum allotment for that State for the purpose, and

(B) not less than the total amount actually expended, in the areas covered by the programs for such year, for the purposes of such programs from such sources in the second preceding fiscal year; and

(2) there will be available for expenditure for the purposes of the programs from State sources during the fiscal year for which the allotment is made not less than the total amount actually expended for such purposes from such sources in the second preceding fiscal year.

(b) In fiscal year 1990, and every fifth fiscal year thereafter, each State library agency may review its expenditures in the second fiscal year preceding fiscal year for which the determination is made under the programs from State and local sources and file with the Secretary a statement to establish a current, revised expenditure level to be used for measuring the maintenance of effort required under subsections (a)(1)(B) and (a)(2).

[(b)] *(c)*(1) For the purpose of this section, the "Federal share" for any State shall be, except as is provided otherwise in title III, 100 per centum less the State percentage, and the State percentage shall be that percentage which bears the same ratio to 50 per centum as the per capita income of such State bears to the per capita income of all the States (excluding Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands,[1] the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands), except that (A) the Federal share shall in no case be more than 66 per centum, or less than 33 per centum, and (B) the Federal share for Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the Virgin Islands shall be 66 per centum, and (C) the Federal share for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall be 100 per centum.

(2) The "Federal share" for each State shall be promulgated by the Security within sixty days after the beginning of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and of every second fiscal year thereafter, on the basis of the average per capita incomes of each of the States

and of all the States (excluding Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands), for the three most recent consecutive years for which satisfactory data are available to him from the Department of Commerce. Such promulgation shall be conclusive for each of the two fiscal years beginning after the promulgation.

[(c)] *(d)* From the sums available pursuant to the second sentence of section 4(a), the Secretary shall pay to each Indian tribe which has an approved application under section 403 an amount equal to such tribe's allotment under section 5(c)(1) and shall pay each Indian tribe which has an approved plan under section 404 an amount equal to such tribe's additional allocation under section 6(g)(2), except that such additional allocation shall not exceed 80 percent of the cost of carrying out such plan.

* * * * * * *

TITLE I--*PUBLIC* LIBRARY SERVICES

SEC. 101. The Secretary shall carry out a program of making grants from sums appropriated pursuant to section 4(a)(1) to States which have approved basic State plans under section 6 and have submitted annual programs under section 103—

(1) for the extension of public library services to areas and populations without such services and the improvement of such services to areas and populations to ensure that such services are adequate to meet user needs and to make library services accessible to individuals who, by reason of distance, residence, handicap, age, literacy level, or other disadvantage, are unable to receive the benefits of public library services regularly made available to the public;

(2) for adapting public library services to meet particular needs of individuals with the States;

(3) for assisting libraries to serve as community information referral centers;

(4) for assisting libraries in providing literacy programs for adults and school dropouts in cooperation with other agencies and organizations, if appropriate;

(5) for assisting libraries in developing intergenerational library programs that will match older adult volunteers with libraries interested in developing after school literacy and reading skills programs for unsupervised school children during afterschool hours;

(6) for assisting libraries in providing mobile library services and programs to licensed or certified child-care providers or child-care centers;

(7) to establish and support model library literacy centers, coordinated by the State library administrative agency with other interested State agencies and nonprofit organizations to reduce the number of functionally illiterate individuals and to help them reach full employment;

[(5)] *(8)* for strengthening State library administrative agencies; [and]

[(6)] *(9)* for strengthening major urban resource libraries[.]*; and*

(10) for assisting public libraries in making effective use of technology to improve library and information services.

SEC. 102. (a) Funds appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1) of section 4(a) shall be available for grants to States from allotments under section 5(a) for the purpose of paying the Federal share of the cost of carrying out State plans submitted and approved under section 6 and section 103. Except as is provided in subsection (b), grants to States under this title may be used solely—

(1) for planning for, and taking other steps leading to the development of, programs and projects designed to assist libraries to serve as community centers for information and referral and to extend and improve library services, as provided in clause (2);

(2) for (A) extending public library services to geographical areas and groups of persons without such services and improving such services in such areas and for such groups as may have inadequate public library services; and (B) establishing, expanding, and operating programs and projects to provide (i) State institutional library services, (ii) library services to the physically handicapped, and (iii) library services for the disadvantaged in urban and rural areas; and (C) strengthening metropolitan public libraries which serve as national or regional resource centers; and

(3) for supporting and expanding library services of major urban resource libraries which, because of the value of the collections of such libraries to individual users and to other libraries, need special assistance to furnish services at a level required to meet the demands made for such services.

No grant may be made under clause (3) of this subsection unless the major urban resource library provides services to users throughout the regional area in which such library is located. *In carrying out its program to accomplish the purposes of this title, a State may make subgrants to library systems or networks which include libraries other than public libraries, if the purpose of the subgrant is to improve services for public library patrons.*

(b) Subject to the provisions of section 8 and such limitations and criteria as the Secretary shall establish by regulation, grants to States under this Act may be used (1) to pay the cost of administering the State plans submitted and approved under this Act (including obtaining the services of consultants), statewide planing for and evaluation of library services, dissemination of information concerning library services, and the activities of such advisory groups and panels as may be necessary to assist the State library administrative agency in carrying out its functions under this title, and (2) for strengthening the capacity of State library administrative agencies for meeting the needs of the people of the States.

(c)(1) Subject to such criteria as the Secretary shall establish by regulation, in any fiscal year in which sums appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1) of section 4(a) (excluding the amount made available for Indian tribes and Hawaiian natives) exceed $60,000,000, each State which is subject to the provisions of this subsection shall reserve that portion of the allotment of each State attributable to

the amount in excess of $60,000,000 in that fiscal year in the manner required in paragraph (2).

(2)(A) In each State having one or more cities with a population of 100,000 or more individuals, as determined by the Secretary, and in which the aggregate population of such cities does not exceed 50 percent of the total population of the State, the portion of the excess amount specified in paragraph (1) shall be reserved for the purposes described in subsection (a)(3) of this section in accordance with clause (2) of section 103 in an amount which bears the same ratio to the total of such excess amount as the aggregate population of such cities bears to the total population of such State.

(B) In each State having one or more cities with a population of 100,000 or more individuals, as determined by the Secretary, and in which the aggregate population of such cities exceeds 50 percent of the total population of the State, 50 percent of the excess amount specified in paragraph (1) shall be reserved for the purposes described in subsection (a)(3) in accordance with clause (2) of section 103.

(C) Any State which does not include any city with a population of 100,000 or more individuals, as determined by the Secretary, shall not be subject to the provisions of this subsection.

(3) No State shall, in carrying out the provisions of paragraph (2) of this subsection, reduce the amount paid to any major urban resource library below the amount that such library received in the year preceding the year for which the determination is made under such paragraph (2), except that such amount shall be ratably reduced to the extent that the total Federal allocations to the State under section 5 for purposes of this title for the applicable fiscal year are reduced or that the 1990 Census shows the population of the city served by such library has decreased.

SEC. 103. Any State desiring to receive a grant from its allotment for the purposes of this title for any fiscal year shall, in addition to having submitted, and having had approved, a basic State plan under section 6, submit for that fiscal year an annual program for library services. Such program shall be submitted at such time, in such form, and contain such information as the Secretary may require by regulation, and shall—

(1) set forth a program, subject to clause (2) of this section, for the year submitted under which funds paid to the State from appropriations pursuant to paragraph (1) of section 4(a) for that year will be used, consistent with its long-range program, solely for the purposes set forth in section 102;

(2) set forth a program for the year submitted under which the amount reserved by the State under section 102(c), if applicable, will be used for the purposes set forth in clause (3) of section 102(a);

(3) set forth the criteria used in allocating such funds among such purposes, which criteria shall insure that the State will expend from Federal, State, and local sources an amount not less than the amount expended by the State from such sources for State institutional library services, and library services to the physically handicapped [and institutionalized individuals] during the second fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which the determination is made;

(4) describe the uses of funds for programs for the elderly ;[, which may include (A) the training of librarians to work with the elderly; (B) the conduct of special library programs for the elderly particularly for the elderly who are handicapped; (C) the purchase of special library materials for use by the elderly; (D) the payment of salaries for elderly persons who wish to work in libraries as assistants on programs for the elderly; (E) the provision of in-home visits by librarians and other library personnel to the elderly; (F) the establishment of outreach programs to notify the elderly of library services available to them; and (G) the furnishing of transportation to enable the elderly to have access to library services;]

[(5) describe the manner in which funds for programs for handicapped individuals will be used to make library services more accessible to such individuals;]

(5) describe the uses of funds to make library services and programs more accessible to handicapped individuals;

(6) include such information, policies, and procedures as will assure that the activities to be carried out during that year are consistent with the long-range program; and

(7) include an extension of the long-range program, taking into consideration the results of evaluations.

No State shall, in carrying out the provisions of clause (2) of this section, reduce the amount paid to an urban resource library below the amount that such library received in the year preceding the year for which the determination is made under such clause (2). The amount which a State is required to expend pursuant to clause (3) of this section shall be ratably reduced to the extent that Federal allocations to the State are reduced.

TITLE II—PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION *AND TECHNOLOGY ENHANCEMENT*

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC LIBARY CONSTRUCTION *AND LIBRARY AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ENHANCEMENT*

SEC. 201. The Secretary shall carry out a program of making grants to States which have had approved a basic State plan under section 6 and have submitted a long-range program and submit annually appropriately updated programs under section 203 for the construction *and technology enhancement* of public libraries.

SEC. 202. (a) Funds appropriated pursuant to paragraph (2) of section 4(a) shall be available for grants to States from allotments under section 5(a) for the purpose of paying the Federal share of the cost of construction *and technology enhancement* projects carried under State plans. Such grants shall be used for the construction *and technology enhancement* (as defined in [section 3(2)] *sections 3(2) and 3(19) respectively* of public libraries.

(b) For the purposes of subsection (a), the Federal share of the cost of construction *and technology enhancement* of any project assisted under this title shall not exceed one-half of the total cost of such project.

(c) If, within 20 years after completion of construction of any library facility which has been constructed in part with funds made available under this title—

(1) the recipient (or its successor in title or possession) ceases or fails to be a public or nonprofit institution, or

(2) the facility ceases to be used as a library facility, unless the Secretary determines that there is good cause for releasing the institution from its obligation,

the United States shall be entitled to recover from such recipient (or successor) an amount which bears the same ratio to the value of the facility at that time (or part thereof constituting an approved project or projects) as the amount of the Federal grant bore to the cost of such facility (or part thereof). The value shall be determined by the parties or by action brought in the United States district court for the district in which the facility is located.

STATE ANNUAL PROGRAM FOR THE CONSTRUCTION *AND TECHNOLOGY ENHANCEMENT* OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

SEC. 203. Any State desiring to receive a grant from its allotment for the purpose of this title for any fiscal year shall, in addition to having submitted, and having had approved, a basic State plan under section 6, submit such projects as the State may approve and are consistent with its long-range program.

Such projects shall be submitted at such time and contain such information as the Secretary may require by regulation and shall—

(1) for the year submitted under which funds are paid to the State from appropriations pursuant to paragraph (2) of section 4(a) for that year, be used, consistent with the State's long-range program, for the construction *and technology enhancement* of public libraries in areas of the State which are without the library facilities necessary to provide 'equate library services;

(2) follow the criteria, policies, and procedures for the approval of applications for the construction *and technology enhancement* of public library facilities under the long-range program;

(3) follow policies and procedures which will insure that every local or other public agency whose application for funds under the plan with respect to a project for construction *and technology enhancement* of public library facilities is denied will be given an opportunity for a hearing before the State library administrative agency;

(4) include an extension of the long-range program taking into consideration the results of evaluations *and*;

(5) follow policies and procedures in the construction of public libraries that will promote the preservation of library and information resources to be utilized in the facilities.

TITLE III—INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION AND RESOURCE SHARING

GRANTS TO STATES FOR INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION PROGRAMS

SEC. 301. The Secretary shall carry out a program of making grants to States which have an approved basic State plan under section 6, have submitted a long-range program and an annual program under section 303 for interlibrary cooperation programs, and

have submitted long-range and annual programs which are directed toward [eventual] *attaining* compliance with the requirements of section 304.

SEC. 302. (a) Funds appropriated pursuant to paragraph (3) of section 4(a) shall be available for grants to States from allotments under paragraphs (1) and (3) of section 5(a) for the purpose of carrying out the Federal share of the cost of carrying out State plans submitted and approved under section 303. Such grants shall be used (1) for planning for, and taking other steps leading to the development of, cooperative library networks; [and] (2) establishing, expanding, and operating local, regional, and interstate cooperative networks of libraries, which provide for the systematic and effective coordination of the resources of school, public, academic, and special libraries and information centers for improved supplementary services for the special clientele served by each type of library or center; *and (3) developing the technological capacity of libraries for interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing.*

(b) For the purposes of this title, the Federal share shall be 100 per centum of the cost of carrying out the State plan.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 304. (a) The long-range program and annual program of each State shall include a statewide resource sharing plan which is directed toward [eventual] *attaining* compliance with the provisions of this section.

PRESERVATION PROGRAMS

SEC. 305. (a) The long-range program annual program of each State under this title may—

(1) include a statewide preservation cooperation plan that complies with this section; and

(2) identify the preservation objectives to be achieved during the period covered by the long-range plans required by section 6.

(b) A statewide preservation cooperation plan complies with this section if—

(1) such plan specifies the methods by which the State library administrative agency will work with libraries, archives, historical societies, scholarly organizations, and other agencies, within or outside the State, in planning, education and training, coordinating, outreach and public information, and service programs to ensure that endangered library and information resources are preserved systematically; and

(2) such preservation plan is developed in consultation with such parties and agencies as the State archives, historical societies, libraries, scholarly organizations, and other interested parties.

(c) A State that has a statewide preservation cooperation plan that complies with this section may use funds under this title to carry our such plan.

(d) The State library administrative agency may contract part or all of the preservation program under this section to other agencies or institutions.

TITLE V—FOREIGN LANGUAGE MATERIALS ACQUISITION

GRANTS FOR FOREIGN LANGUAGE MATERIAL ACQUISITION

SEC. 501. (a) The Secretary shall carry out a program of making grants from sums appropriated pursuant to section 4(a)(4) to State and local public libraries for the acquisition of foreign language materials.

(b) Recipients of grants under this title shall be selected on a competitive basis.

(c) No grant under this title for any fiscal year shall exceed $15,000.

(d)(1) The provisions of subsection (c) shall not apply to any major urban resource library.

(2) The Secretary shall not use more than 30 percent of the funds appropriated under this title to provide grants to major urban resource libraries in excess of the amount of the limitation described in subsection (c).

TITLE VI—LIBRARY LITERACY PROGRAMS

STATE AND LOCAL LIBRARY GRANTS

SEC. 601. (a) The Secretary shall carry out a program of making grants from sums appropriated pursuant to section 4(a)(5) to State and local public libraries for the purposes of supporting literacy programs.

(b) Grants to State public libraries under this title shall be for the purposes of—

(1) coordinating and planning library literacy programs; and

(2) making arrangements for training librarians and volunteers to carry out such programs.

(c) Grant to local public libraries shall be for the purposes of—

(1) promoting the use of the voluntary services of individuals, agencies, and organizations in providing literacy programs;

(2) acquisition of materials for literacy programs; and

(3) using library facilities for such programs.

(d) Recipients of grants under this title shall be selected on a competitive basis.

(e) No grant under this title for any fiscal year shall exceed [$25,000] *$35,000.*

TITLE VII—EVALUATION AND ASSESSMENT

PROGRAM AUTHORITY

SEC. 701. The Secretary is authorized to carry out a program for the purpose of evaluation and assessment (directly or by grants or contracts) of programs authorized under this Act.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, July 26, 1989.

Hon. EDWARD M. KENNEDY,
Chairman, Committee on Labor and Human Resources,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the attached cost estimate for S. 1291, the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1989, as ordered reported by the Committee on Labor and Human Resources on July 20, 1989.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Deborah Kalcevic (226-2820).

Sincerely,

ROBERT D. REISCHAUER,
Director.

Attachment.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE—COST ESTIMATE

1. Bill number: S. 1291.

2. Bill title: Library Service and Construction Act Amendments of 1989.

3. Bill status: As ordered reported from the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, July 20, 1989.

4. Bill purpose: The primary purpose of this bill is to amend and extend the authorization for appropriations for the federal grant programs included in the Library Services and Construction Act. The authorizations are extended from 1990 through 1994.

5. Estimated cost to the Federal Government:

[By fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Estimated Authorization Levels:					
Public Library Services	100.0	104.3	108.6	113.1	117.7
Public Library Construction	55.0	57.4	59.8	62.2	64.7
Interlibrary Cooperation	35.0	36.5	38.0	39.6	41.2
Foreign Language Materials	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
Library Literacy	10.0	10.4	10.9	11.3	11.8
Evaluation and Assessment	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6
Total Estimated Authorization	201.5	210.2	218.9	227.8	237.1
Total Estimated Outlays	64.7	145.9	210.5	219.3	228.2

Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

The costs of this bill fall in Function 500.

Basis of estimate: The cost estimate of S. 1291, the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1989, reflects the new and extended authorization levels for the library programs. The 1990 authorization levels for all of the programs are those specified in the bill. The 1991 through 1994 authorization levels are authorized at such sums as may be necessary. The estimate of these outyears levels reflect the 1990 stated level adjusted for inflation.

Estimated total outlays assume that the authorized levels are fully funded at the beginning of the fiscal year. Estimated outlays reflect current spending patterns.

6. Estimated cost to State and local government: Approximately 98 percent of the federal funds for public library services, public library construction, and interlibrary cooperation grants are basic grants to states. These grants are distributed to the states by a formula based on total resident population.

In S. 1291, the public library services state grants are authorized at $98 million for 1990; an increase of $19 million over the 1989 appropriation level. These grants require state and local governments to match federal dollars at a level ranging from 33 percent of total services costs to 66 percent of total costs depending on the state's per capita income. The public library construction grants are authorized at $54 million in 1990; a $32 million increase over the 1989 appropriations. These grants require that State and local governments pay half of the cost of each construction project. The interlibrary cooperation grants have no federal funds matching requirements.

The foreign language material grants, library literacy grants, and evaluation and assessment grants are all awarded on a competitive basis. Local libraries and state libraries may apply for these grants. There are no federal funds matching requirements.

7. Estimate comparison: None.

8. Previous CBO estimate: None.

9. Estimate prepared by: Deborah Kalcevic (226–2820).

10. Estimate approved by: C.G. Nuckols (for James L. Blum, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis).

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